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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1243)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	107820
Center	ORN	Date	28.08.19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Reservation of seats in legislature is needed to ensure meaningful political participation of women and to make the democratic process truly inclusive. Discuss the statement in the light of 108th Constitution Amendment Bill.

(150 words) 10

महिलाओं की सार्थक राजनीतिक सहभागिता सुनिश्चित करने एवं लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया को सही अर्थों में समावेशी बनाने हेतु विधायिका में सीटों के आरक्षण की आवश्यकता है। 108वें संविधान संशोधन विधेयक के आलोक में इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

Women compise of almost 50% of the population and electorate, but their representation in Lok Sabha, though highest ever, is a mere 14%.

This necessitates the need to make legislature more representative and meaningful by reservation of seats for women. Features of 108th Constitutional Amendment Bill are :-

(1) 1/3rd seats in Lok Sabha and State legislature Assembly reserved for women

(2) Reserved seats selected on rotation

(3) 1/3rd of seats reserved for SC/ST would be reserved for SC/ST women

(4) The reservation would continue for 15 years

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Advantages

(1) make legislature more representative

(2) Women centric issues at the forefront

(3) More gender analysis on seemingly neutral aspects like skill development, infrastructure development

(4) Social and political empowerment of women

However, there are certain challenges like 'Panchayat Pati Syndrome', ~~se~~ seeing women as not competing on merit, dominance of women with political connection which needs to be taken care of.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Discuss the issue of reservation in promotions for SCs and STs in public employment in the light of various judicial pronouncements and constitutional amendments. **(150 words) 10**

विभिन्न न्यायिक निर्णयों और संवैधानिक संशोधनों के आलोक में सार्वजनिक नियोजन में SCs और STs के लिए पदोन्नति में आरक्षण के मुद्दे पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The reservation in promotion for SCs and STs in public employment as seen a tussle between legislature and judiciary before taking a final form.

(1) In 1992, 77th Constitutional Amendment Act (CAA) was brought to provide ~~reservation in promotion to SC/STs~~. reservation in employment to OBCs

~~(2) It was struck~~

(2) In the Indra Sawhney judgement, SC upheld the reservation but ruled. their can be no reservation in promotion

(3) To counter this, Article 16 (4A) was added through 85th CAA

(4) SC ruled that SC/STs cannot be given consequential seniority and vacancies cannot be carried forward.

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(5) To counter this Article 16(4B) was added in the Constitution

(6) In Nagarajan case, SC upheld reservation in promotion but gave certain criteria

(i) There should be data regarding inadequate representation

(ii) There should be proof of backwardness

(iii) It should not hamper efficiency of administration (Article 338)

(7) In 2018, SC removed the first condition, i.e, requirement of data as it was against the 9 judge judgment of Indra Sawney

Today, the present scenario is that reservation in promotion for SC/STs is allowed with 2 conditions given in Nagarajan case

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3. Highlight the reasons behind underperformance of the Autonomous District Councils (ADCs). How can their performance be improved?

(150 words) 10

स्वायत्त जिला परिषदों (ADCs) के निम्नस्तरीय कार्य-निष्पादन के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। उनके कार्य-निष्पादन को कैसे बेहतर किया जा सकता है?

The 6th schedule areas in the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Manipur were created as these tribes had not mixed with the general population and had their indigenous culture preserved

10 Autonomous district councils were created to provide autonomy to them in administrative, financial, judicial matters but they have not performed well because :-

① The devolution of funds is inadequate

② State government has not ~~disso~~ given all the powers as prescribed in Schedule 6.

③ The Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) do not have adequate representation of all tribes.

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(4) The ADCs meet infrequently.

(5) Lack of political will among the tribal leadership

(6) Disconnect between ADCs and general public

(7) corruption and diversion of funds.

Some remedies

(1) These districts can have Gram Sabha and the ADCs would be accountable to Gram Sabha

(2) Finance Commission could suggest ~~di~~ devolution of funds to ADCs as done for PRIs

(3) The size of ADCs should be increased from 30 to include more tribes.

(4) Social audit type mechanism should be used

These steps are also being taken by government and ~~their~~ there is a plan to amend the 6th Schedule to incorporate these

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4. Highlighting the rationale behind continuance of the Official Secrets Act, critically discuss whether the Right to Information should be given precedence over it. **(150 words) 10**

शासकीय गुप्त बात अधिनियम की निरंतरता के पीछे निहित औचित्य पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या सूचना के अधिकार को इस पर वरीयता दी जानी चाहिए।

official Secrets Act (OSA) is a colonial era act which was used to protect and preserve the colonial government's secret to enhance British rule in India.

It is continued even after independence as:-

① Certain official information pertaining to military assets, defense establishment if leaked can endanger the security of India

② Diplomacy is essential and government documents related to them can cause tension in relationship between ~~go~~ nations.

③ Issues pertaining to ~~in~~ sovereignity and integrity of the nation, public order etc. can have grave concerns in disclosed improperly.

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Right to information (RTI) should not be given precedence over it as

① The matter protected under OSA are essential to preserve the security of state

② These matter are not for public consumption and serve no public purpose

③ Any malpractice or corruption can be caught by CAG audit and public need not be involved

RTI should be given precedence because

① Section 8 of RTI already prohibits matters which can be disclosed.

② OSA matters ~~also~~ need not be disclosed entirely but matters related to public interest can be disclosed

To maintain a balance, there has to be time clause after which the matter in OSA are declassified are becomes public knowledge.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Write a short note on India Enterprise Architecture (IndEA) framework. Highlighting its main principles, examine how its full fledged implementation can improve the existing governance landscape of India.

(150 words) 10

इंडिया एंटरप्राइज आर्किटेक्चर (IndEA) फ्रेमवर्क पर एक संक्षिप्त लेख लिखिए। इसके प्रमुख सिद्धांतों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इसका पूर्ण कार्यान्वयन भारत के वर्तमान शासन परिदृश्य को उन्नत बना सकता है।

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. What is the rationale behind having a mandatory 'cooling-off' period for retired civil servants? In light of numerous instances of violation of this provision, do you think there is a need to have a relook at Civil Services Conduct Rules? **(150 words) 10**

सेवानिवृत्त सिविल सेवकों के लिए अनिवार्य 'उपशमन' अवधि होने के पीछे क्या औचित्य है? इस प्रावधान के उल्लंघन के कई दृष्टांतों के आलोक में, क्या आप मानते हैं कि सिविल सेवा आचरण नियमावली पर पुनर्विचार किए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

The civil Service Conduct Rules (1963), mandates a mandatory cooling of period of 1 year before joining a private firm but no cooling off period before joining a political party

Cooling off period is required as:-

① There is possibility of conflict of interest

② The civil servant can engage in quid pro quo. favouring a party so that he/she can get ~~tear~~ ticket after retirement.

③ The civil ~~ge~~ servant have government knowledge which can be abused

④ It is against impartiality and neutrality –

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two core values of civil service.

⑤ ~~The entire~~ civil service is increasingly becoming a path to join politics

There has been instances of violation in recent past where civil servants have quit and directly joined politics such as Shah Faezal in J&K, Amresh Chaudhary in chattisgarh.

Hence, there is a need to ~~to~~ re-look:

① The cooling off period must be increased and more if the civil servant was in a critical post

② Apart from private sector, cooling off period should also apply for politics.

③ There should be a high penalty for leaving before retirement as government has spend considerably on training ~~and~~

These steps may reduce the violations

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7. Highlighting the key features of POSHAN Abhiyan, explain how it is an improvement over previous interventions in achieving the goal of malnutrition free India. **(150 words) 10**

पोषण (POSHAN) अभियान की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, समझाइए कि यह कुपोषण मुक्त भारत के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में पिछले हस्तक्षेपों की तुलना में कैसे समुन्नत है।

The National Nutrition Mission or Poshan Abhiyan is a flagship scheme of Central government to provide a nutrition free India.

Key features

① ~~Hori~~ Horizontal collaboration between various ministeries - Women and child, Heath ~~and~~, Drinking Water and Agriculture

② Vertical convergence by bringing all schemes of central and state governments at the district levels

③ Set targets of reducing ~~[illegible]~~ low birth weight, stunting, malnutrition by 2% ~~of~~ every year and anaemia by 3% every year.

④ There would be a mass Information, Education and communication campaign to generate awareness.

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(5) The Aanganwadi's will be integrated with the facilities under National Health Mission and Swachh Bharat Mission

It is improvement over previous schemes as :-

(1) There is vertical and horizontal collaboration and cooperation

(2) ~~War~~ Fight against malnutrition is taken on a war footing

(3) Specific and achievable targets have been set.

(4) The ministeries do not work in silos and complement each other

The goal of nutrition free India is hugely dependend on the ground level implementation of the scheme.

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8. Highlighting the need of generic medicines in India, give an account of the reasons behind their lower availability and adoption. Also, mention some steps taken by the government in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में जेनरिक दवाओं की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनकी कम उपलब्धता और स्वीकरण हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

It is ironical that India is called the 'pharmacy of the world' but supply of generics is itself faces generic medicine shortage.

Need for generics

① High out-of-pocket expenditure on health at 70%

② low cost of generic medicines

③ Easy availability

④ ~~India~~ Health Insurance doesnot cover medicines for out patient care

⑤ India has expertise in medicines

Reasons for low availability and adoption

① Most are exported as profit margin are higher

② Need patent to expire before producing generics.

③ Low trust on generics as opposed to

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branded medicines.

(4) Doctors do not prescribe generics but brands they are affiliated to

Steps taken by government

(1) PM Jan Aushadi Kendra to provide generic medicine

(2) Promotion of generics

(3) Advisory to doctors to write salt name instead of brand name

(4) Committe under Kaloch to increase the supply of Active Pharaceutical Incridients (API) which are the base of generics.

Apart from these, various steps like setting up manifacturing parks for API production, permanent license for generic production can also be taken.

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9. Give an account of the challenges that the multilateral rule-based trading system is facing. With special focus on WTO, discuss how these challenges can be addressed effectively. **(150 words) 10**

बहुपक्षीय नियम-आधारित व्यापार प्रणाली द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। WTO पर विशेष बल देते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इन चुनौतियों का सफलतापूर्वक समाधान किया जा सकता है।

In today current scenario, the world is increasing moving against globalization and its benefits.

Challenges faced

① More importance to bilateral agreements than multilateral agreements. For eg:- USA quit from TPP.

② More unilateralism and protectionism. For eg: USA slapped 10% tariff on Steel and 25% on Alluminium ~~unilateral~~ unilaterally.

③ Global trade war between China and USA

④ Reducing importance of multilateral and international organizations.

⑤ Inability of international organization to resolve the issue.

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Addressing these challenges:

① Institutions like WTO should ~~speed~~ step up and provide speedy resolutions to these disputes.

② Countries should come together and resist the forces of unilateralism and protectionism.

③ If international cooperation has failed, regional cooperation should be looked at such as RCEP.

④ More dialouge at foroums such as G7, G20 so that issue between the countries can be resolved.

It is imperative that these forces of protectionism and trade war be reversed other there would be global slowdown affecting everyone including India.

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10. Highlight the major impediments affecting India-US trade relations. What possible consequences can the recent withdrawal of Generalized System of Preference (GSP) have on India-US trade relations? **(150 words) 10**

भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार संबंधों को प्रभावित करने वाले प्रमुख अवरोधों पर प्रकाश डालिए। हाल ही में, अधिमानता की सामान्यीकृत प्रणाली (जनरलाईज्ड सिस्टम ऑफ़ प्रेफेरेंस: GSP) की समाप्ति से भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार संबंधों पर क्या संभावित प्रभाव पड़ सकता है?

India-US have a strategic partnership which has reached hieghts in terms of defense and security. For eg:- LEMOA, COMCASA, STA-1 status, major defense partnerhip etc.

However there are some impedinents:-

① USA is planning to change H1-B visa rules which can affect Indian IT companies

② USA has removed GSP (Generalised system of Preference) benefit from India

③ USA considers India a tariff king

④ USA suggested India is no longer a developing countries and benefits given be reduced.

⑤ USA and India have disputes over Solar subsidy in WTO

⑥ India introduced FDI rules in e-commerce

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and Data ~~some~~ ~~locatio~~ localization norms, which USA resists.

⑦ USA is against India relation with Russia (CAATSA) and Iran.

Consequences of withdrawl of GSP

① Trade defecit of USA with India would reduce and India exports would be slapped with new tariffs

② Indian ~~industry~~ exports mainly agricultural and textile were under GSP → these sectors are already under high distress.

③ India-USA trade relations would be sour

The need of the hour is to discuss and deliberate and not to retaliate. India-USA share a good partnership and these irritants must be removed through dialouge.

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11. In a democratic setup, it is imperative that independence be balanced with accountability. Discuss in the context of judiciary in India. **(250 words) 15**

किसी भी लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में, यह अत्यावश्यक है कि स्वतंत्रता को जवाबदेही के साथ संतुलित किया जाए। भारत में न्यायपालिका के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Judiciary is one of the organs of the state along with legislature and ~~exe~~ executive and has acquired the status of first among equals. It enjoys high trust among the people of India.

Independence of judiciary is guaranteed by :-

1. Appointment made by collegium system
2. Removal process required strong parliamentary strength.
3. Expenses charged on the Consolidated fund of India
4. Power to make rules for its own functioning (Article 141)
5. Power to complete justice in any matter (Article 142)
6. Judges conduct cannot be discussed in Parliament except for ~~tra~~ removal.

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⑦ Contempt of Court Act, 1971

However, the independence has raised several issues about accountability of judiciary such as :-

① opaque collegium system reduces trust in appointment

② Primacy of judiciary in appoint has become judicial exclusivity.

③ Judiciary has excempt itself from RTI even after being a public authority under 2(h) of RTI Act

④ No mechanism of judges removal except the politico-legal process of impeachment.

⑤ In-house enquiry of judiciary violates the principles of natural justice.

⑥ Article 142 has lead to judicial overreach

⑦ Contempt of court has reduced judicial criticism

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There is a strong need to balance independence and accountability because in a democracy, all 3 organs of state are in a balance.

Desirable steps :-

① The appointment process should be made transparent with some say of executive

② Contempt of Court should only be civil in nature

③ Accountability of judges can be set in 2 steps
(i) Rescind, remove from cases, transfer
(ii) Impeachement.

④ A National Judicial oversight Committee is required which can evaluate cases against judge independently.

The independence and public trust enjoyed by judiciary can be lost if the judiciary is not seen accountable to the public.

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12. Despite various strengths, there are certain weaknesses in the existing structure of departments of the government which render the system slow and cumbersome. Analyze. **(250 words) 15**

विभिन्न गुणों के बावजूद, सरकार के विभागों की वर्तमान संरचना में कुछ दुर्बलताएं विद्यमान हैं जो व्यवस्था को धीमा और बोझिल बना देती हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The department system of Indian polity can be traced back to the Indian Council Act of 1961 which introduced the Portfolio system.

The current system has certain strengths :-

① It provides for division of labour

② Civil servants having specialization in certain fields can be appointed as secretaries to than Department

③ It allows special attention to a particular subject. For eg:- Ministry of Tribal Affairs was bifurcated from Ministry of Social Justice in 2003 to give special focus to Tribals.

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(4) It helps bring different perspectives on an issue. For eg:- Ministry of ~~Finance~~ Highways and Ministry of Environment may have different views on a road through a protected area.

(5) It makes the decision more consultative and broad based.

However, it has given rise to some challenges.

(1) The paperwork has to route through different departments making the process slow.

(2) Secretaries are not willing to take decisions and keep moving the files

(3) An applicant has to take permission from various departments making the process cumbersome.

(4) The delliberation and discussion process is ~~slow~~ often cumbersome and many times different departments work at cross purpose

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Different departments ~~often~~ often have overlapping functions. For eg:- National Skill Development Council was earlier under Finance Ministry.

The current system can be tweaked to make it more effective.

(1) Clubbing different department/ministry which have overlapping function. For eg. Ministry of Drinking Water and Ministry of Water resources became Jal Shakti Ministry

(2) Solving Inter-Ministerial conflicts with the government and not resorting to litigation

(3) More coordinated and directed meeting between the governments.

(4) Single window clearance to get approvals.

These steps ~~sto~~ could make the current structure more efficient

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. In the light of criticism surrounding the composition and functioning of Rajya Sabha, do you think it exists merely as a secondary house of the Parliament? **(250 words) 15**

राज्यसभा की संरचना और कार्यप्रणाली से संबद्ध आलोचना के प्रकाश में, क्या आप मानते हैं कि इसका अस्तित्व केवल संसद के एक द्वितीयक सदन के रूप में है?

Rajya Sabha (RS) is the upper house of the Parliament in India's Bicameral Parliamentary System. Its composition and functioning is slighly different from Lok Sabha.

Composition

① It consists of people indirecly elected ~~through~~ ~~pro~~ from Vidhan Sabha of the respective ~~assemb~~ states

② The ~~people~~ ~~are~~ parliamentarians are supposed to represent interests of their state but they represent interest of their Political party

③ RS was introduced to bring scientists, industrialists, academicians into policy making but it has become a retirement home for lost politicians

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Functioning

① RS has no financial power over the government

② It cannot withold the passage of Budget, money bill or ~~vote~~ finance bill.

③ ~~So~~ The government is not accountable to Rajya Sabha

④ In case of joint sitting, RS looses due to its low numbers.

However, RS is not just a secondary house of Parliament. It is important because:-

① It has equal say in Constitutional Amendment Act and can prevent any un-constitutional change due to brute majority.

② It has equal power in passage of any other (except money bill) acts.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) It has the sole power to create an All India service through Article 312

(4) It has the sole power to authorize Parliament to make law on state ~~the~~ subject (Article 249)

(5) It is a permanent house of the Parliament and provides continuity

The RS is a very important aspect of the Parliament. Lok Sabha being popularly elected is the House of Passion whereas Rajya Sabha is the House of Corrections

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Despite legislative changes with respect to funding of political parties in recent years, many challenges still exist with regards to transparency in electoral funding. Discuss. Can state funding of elections help in addressing these challenges? **(250 words) 15**

हाल के वर्षों में राजनीतिक दलों के वित्त-पोषण के संबंध में विधायी परिवर्तनों के बावजूद, चुनावी वित्त-पोषण में पारदर्शिता संबंधी कई चुनौतियां अभी भी बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। क्या राज्य द्वारा चुनावों का वित्त-पोषण इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने में सहायता कर सकता है?

Political funding ~~of~~ is an important aspect of election which is linked to corruption, electoral malpractices and criminalization of politics.

many legislative measures have been taken such as :-

(1) Political Parties have to maintain the names of donors donating above ₹ 2000.

(2) Electoral bonds introduce so that digital means of money transfer are promoted

(3) Political Parties have to show the source of funds in IT returns

(4) There was a limit of 7.5% of net profit of a company that can be donated but it

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

was removed.

(5) ~~The~~ Limit on the expenditure by a candidate in an election.

However, certain challenges are still there:-

(1) Electoral bonds have in fact reduced transparency in electoral funding.

(2) Removing the 7.5% cap allows shell companies to route money to political parties

(3) ADR data shows that 69% of political funding between 2004-05 and 2014-15 came from unknown sources.

(4) Most money collected by political parties is shown as coupon sales of ₹5, ₹10, ₹100 which is not recorded

State funding of elections can address these challenges to some what

(1) The ~~poli~~ candidates would be given money based on some ~~matrix~~ parameters

(2) The candidates would collect money and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

same amount will be matched by state

③ limit on how much one person can donate to keep check on corporate

④ Setting minimum amount to deter non-serious candidates

⑤ ~~Hem~~ matching ratio for women can be more.

This method also has certain challenges such as biased against new entrants, verification of collections would be a tedious process among others. These challenges can be overcome with careful planning and state funding is a welcome step.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Successful and long-lasting urban transformation critically depends on reforming the way our cities are governed. In this context, highlight the challenges plaguing urban governance in India and suggest some strategies to overcome those challenges. **(250 words) 15**

सफल और चिरस्थायी शहरी रूपांतरण मुख्यतया, हमारे शहरों को शासित करने के तरीके में सुधार पर निर्भर करता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरी शासन को दुष्प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के लिए कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए।

As per 2011 census, 31.2% of India population lives in cities. This percentage will reach 40% by ~~2030~~ 2030.

There is a dire need ~~to~~ for a successful, long-lasting and sustainable urban transformation.

A critical aspect is urban governance which has certain issues :-

① Mayor is just an titular ~~bed~~ head and power is with civil servant.

② The Municipal Development Plans ~~doesnot~~ are top-down and do not take citizen input.

③ The planning process do not ~~to~~ include experts ~~and~~

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Renenue generation of the cities is poor. (It is only 0.25% of the GDP)

(5) Existing resources such as user fees for waste collection, property tax are not utilized properly because of fear of reprisal.

(6) The different bodies in cities like Jal Board, Electricity Board do not work in coordination.

Strategies

Government has taken some steps

(1) Schemes like Smart City, HRIDAY etc.

(2) Reform Matrix Index by ministry

(i) Trust and verify model where payment first and verify later

(ii) Credit Rating of Municipalities so they can get fund from market

(iii) Land Record management

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ SEBI has brought regulations regarding market borrowing

④ Reform Incentive Fund increased from ₹500 → ₹3000

Other steps

① Area based approach where different parastatal bodies work together

② Metropolitan plan must have spaces for green areas, slum re-development etc. ~~so they can~~

③ The plan must be futuristic catering to the need of future when urbanization would increase.

WHO reports that there is hidden urbanization in India, i.e, actual level is at 51% and most build up is at the out-shirts of city. This makes urban transformation even more critical.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Explain the role that SHGs play in poverty alleviation in India. Highlighting the shortcomings of the SHG-Bank Linkage programme, give some suggestions to improve its performance. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में निर्धनता उन्मूलन में SHGs द्वारा निभाई जा रही भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए। SHG-बैंक लिंकेज कार्यक्रम की कमियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके निष्पादन में सुधार लाने हेतु कुछ सुझाव दीजिए।

Self-Help groups (SHGs) are a small group of people who have come together to pool their savings and/or to undertake entrepreneur activities.

~~Waite~~ Ever since the Integrated Rural Development Programme was introduced SHGs have helped reduce poverty as;-

(1) It provides a common platform for people to come together and generate synergy

(2) The resources pooled together can be used to get loans ~~form~~ from Micro-finance institutions

(3) SHG-Bank linkage also provide SHGs with resources and direction

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to start entrepreneurial activity.

(4) People who are part of SHGs have seen more saving (NABARD report) and has spended more on productive items (NABARD report)

(5) It has provided for women empowerment and made them more independent and entrepreneurial.

Shortcomings of SHG-Bank Linkage

(1) The Resource Persons to direct the SHGs are not present

(2) Banks have less presence in rural areas.

(3) Micro-finance Institutions (MFI) who are the backbone of SHGs also mostly focus on urban slums (71%)

(4) Most activities do not take off in the absence of proper guidance and direction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Suggestions

① Financial support should be supplemented with administrative and and knowledge support

② MFI should increase their presence in the rural economy

③ There should be dedicated drive to enroll at least one person per household in SHG as in NRLM.

④ Registration and proper handholding from time to time to see that SHGs is working properly.

SHGs are important tool of poverty reduction and proper support should be given to them to make them efficient.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Despite initiatives taken by the government in recent years to address the challenges of the Indian higher education system, many reforms are still required to improve its quality and enhance its relevance. Analyse.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय उच्च शिक्षा प्रणाली की चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए विगत वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा की गई पहलों के बावजूद, इसकी गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने और इसकी प्रासंगिकता बढ़ाने हेतु अभी भी कई सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The higher education sector is the most focused area of education in India, yet it has seen the least progress.

Starting from establishment of IITs, IIMs and regulatory bodies like UGC, AICTE the government in recent steps has take following steps :-

① Revitalizing Infrastructure and systems in Education (RISE) to improve educational and social infra in higher, medical and school education

② HEFA will raise ₹ 1L crore for RISE

③ TEQUIP to improve the quality of teaching in colleges in remote areas.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) GIAN to collaborate with international teachers and University.

(5) VAJRA and OVDF to bring best talent from outside to teach in India

(6) HECI, Bill to replace University Grant Commission.

(7) EQUIP (Education Quality Upgradation and Infrastructure Promotion) to focus on 10 key areas.

(8) Institute of Eminence (IOE) tag

Challenges

(1) Regional equity - college density in Bihar is 8, in AP it is above 50.

(2) ~~Gender equit~~ Low Gross enrollment ratio of 25.4

(3) ~~out of~~ More than 50% of the funds for higher education goes to national institutes which house only 3% students

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Low quality of teaching and research

(5) None of the higher education is in top 100 of the world

(6) Low quality of infrastructure

(7) Lack of multi-disciplinary studies and outdated syllabus

Reforms needed

(1) Providing operational autonomy to institutions to choose their curriculum

(2) More induction of foreign students

(3) More multi-disciplinary institutes (today 40% of institutes teach only 1 ~~stu~~ discipline)

(4) Funding should be ~~equally~~ equitably distributed between regional and national institutes

(5) Research and development must be improved.

(6) Increased emphasis on becoming a top quality institute as in the IoE programe

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Giving an account of the progress made under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, mention the challenges that it faces in achieving its target. How can the implementation of the programme be fast-tracked? **(250 words) 15**

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के अंतर्गत हुई प्रगति का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में इस योजना के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन को किस प्रकार त्वरित किया जा सकता है?

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) aims to provide 'Housing to all' by 2022. It has 2 components -

PMAY-Rural and PMAY-Urban.

PMAY-Rural has replaced the erstwhile Indira Gandhi Grameen Awas Yojana

Progress made under PMAY-U

① 3% of the intended houses have been completed

② construction has begun on more than 50% of the houses to be developed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Progress under PMAY-R

① More than 50% of the houses have been constructed or are under construction.

Challenges

① Issue of land in urban areas

② Financing as it has long gestation period

③ Lack of participation of private sector in affordable housing

④ The houses made are not of good quality

⑤ Inclusion and exclusion error in identification of benefeciaries

⑥ Dominance of corruption and black market in the real estate sector

Reforms needed

① Private sector must be incentivised to participate

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② In cities like Mumbai where 43% population lives in slum, the incentive should be on in-situ slum redevelopment

③ Land pooling can be used to get access to land

④ The tax on affordable housing and its ancilliary industries can be rationalized

⑤ Housing for all scheme can be coordinated with other schemes like Skill India (Skilling of masons) and Digital India.

Affordable housing is a dire requirement of today and PMAY is a good step in this direction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Island nations of the Indian Ocean hold immense strategic value in shaping the geopolitical contours of the region and ensuring maritime security of India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

हिंद महासागर के द्वीपीय राष्ट्र इस क्षेत्र की भू-राजनीतिक रूप-रेखा को आकार देने और भारत की समुद्री सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में अत्यधिक रणनीतिक महत्व रखते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India has a large mainland coastline of 7,500 km along the Indian ocean and is an important country in the Indian ocean region.

As the focus of the world is moving from Pacific to Indo-Pacific, the Indian ocean and Indian ocean Island Nations - Sri Lanka, Maldives, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Reunion gain importance

They are important because

① 90% of India's oil import comes from Indian ocean.

② 95% of trade by volume and 70% by volume moves through sea route

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Indian ocean is seeing non-traditional threats like IUU fishing, piracy, trafficking etc.

④ Indian ocean is getting militarized with US base in Diego Gracia and Chinese base in Djibouti

⑤ China has a policy of encircling India where cooperation of Island nations is necessary.

⑥ India is vulnerable to attack via sea routes as in 2008 Mumbai Attack

⑦ Indian ocean are important sea lanes of communication and whoever whoever dominate it, will dominate the region.

Indian has taken various steps for:-

① Shaping the geo-political contours

→ Quad grouping with USA, Australia, and Japan

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) forming Indian Ocean Rim Association and Indian Ocean Naval Symposium to connect with Island Nations

(3) Billateral cooperation with Island Nations such as in Mauritius (Development of Agalega), Seychelles etc.

(4) Strengthening the coastal security by raising jurisdiction of coastal police to 200 nautical miles

(5) Providing attack helicopters to Maldives and Ski-jets to Mauritius to strengthen their capability.

Both India and the Indian Ocean Island Nations are important for each other. to shape the political countours of the region and for maritime security

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Development assistance, a key instrument in India's foreign policy, has seen a considerable expansion in the past few years both in its scope and reach. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय विदेश नीति के एक प्रमुख साधन के रूप में 'विकास सहायता' के दायरे और पहुँच दोनों में विगत कुछ वर्षों में काफ़ी विस्तार देखा गया है। सविस्तार स्पष्ट कीजिए।

India is a developing country and is often a receipient of assistance ~~for~~ from other countries, but at the same time India is one of the key countries to provide developmental assistance.

Infact, In recent year developmental assistance has seen a considerable jump and is a key part of foreign policy :-

① Development of Afghan Parliament, Salma Dam in Afghanistan.

② Line of credit to Nepal after the 2015 Earthquakes

③ Assistance to Bhutan for their 5-year Plans

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

④ Line of credit to African countries

⑤ use of Indian Technical and Educational cooperation to provide training to thousands of individuals

⑥ Scholarships to foreign students mainly from SAARC and Africa

⑦ Fresh line of credit to ~~Mauritius~~ Maldives to help them manage Chinese debt

India's developmental assistance is different from official development assistance (ODA) by developed countries as:-

① It is not seen as a aid but as a partnership

② India seeks to enhance its cooperation with the country.

③ It increases India's soft power

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Apart from the LoC, India provides other expertises also.

In the past few years, ~~it~~ India's ~~receiptient~~ provides more in development aid than it receives and hence is using development assistance as key instrument in foreign policy to increase its soft power and good will

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1244)

Name of Candidate	Anuraj Dwivedi		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	107820
Center	ORN	Date	03.09.2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Discuss the need of an Independent Fiscal Council (IFC) in bringing about transparency and accountability in fiscal processes in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में राजकोषीय प्रक्रियाओं में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का समावेश करने हेतु एक स्वतंत्र राजकोषीय परिषद (IFC) की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

The NK Singh committee on Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act has proposed ~~the~~ an ~~a~~ Independent Fiscal council which:-

① will audit the fiscal decisions taken by the government

② need to be consulted before invoking the escape clause

Need

① The fiscal performance of India has not been promising.

② FRBM Act has been paused three times since 2003.

③ The government resorts to extra budgetary borrowing to keep fiscal deficit down But it increases public debt.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

④ Excess government borrowing leads to crowding out affecting private investment

⑤ There is not set parameter for fiscal prudence. The government resort to fiscal profligacy during election years.

Fiscal council as an independent body will provide a set framework for fiscal consolidation and increase transparency and accountability in the fiscal process.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Recognizing the potential of exports in generating employment, a number of steps need to be taken to address India's weakening export competitiveness. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

रोजगार सृजन हेतु निर्यात क्षेत्र की क्षमताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत की कमजोर होती निर्यात प्रतिस्पर्धा को संबोधित करने हेतु कई कदम उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India having a large young population and resources has the potential to utilize exports to generate employment.

→ 40% of India's export is from MSME ~~In current scenario, India's export competition~~ sector which is labour intensive

→ India exports textiles and leather products which are labour intensive

→ India being the largest producer of many food items and absorb a lot of jobs in food processing and export segment

Current challenges

① Space ceeded by china in textile taken by Vietnam and Bangladesh.

② Poor waterways infrastructure - poor hinterland connectivity, high turnaround time,

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no tranship hub, biannual process etc.

③ Poor quality products fail to pass SPS norms and Technical Barriers to trade

④ Lots of regulatory challenges

Steps

① Improve connectivity - Being done through Sagarmala, Bharatmala

② Involve states → Being done through Trade Infrastructure Improvement scheme (TIES)

③ Promote propell → Trade Mitra scheme

④ Improve quality of Indian products → APEDA

⑤ Incentive to labour intensive sectors

India has taken various steps to promote exports. It is needed to implement them properly.

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3. Highlighting the main features of National Mineral Policy, 2019, discuss how it can help in ensuring sustainable and responsible mining.
(150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय खनिज नीति, 2019 की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि यह संधारणीय और उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण खनन सुनिश्चित करने में कैसे सहायता कर सकती है।

India has a rich mineral base but they have not been utilized. As per National Mineral Exploration Policy, 2016 of India's obvious Geological Potential only 10% has been explored and 1.5-2% has been mined. Hence, need for mineral policy.

Features

① Development of dedicated Mineral Corridor.

② Development of mineral areas where clearance of various types would be automatic

③ Focus on inter-generational equity

④ More involvement of private players

⑤ Better utilization of the District Mineral Fund for the welfare of the local communities.

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Advantages

① Inter-generational equity would take care of the needs of next generation => Sustainable mining

② The ~~mining~~ District Mineral foundation is used to improve the living conditions of native population => Responsible mining

However, there is no mention of how inter-generational equity would be achieve. Also, the Displacement and Rehabilitation ~~of~~ of local population has not been addressed. ~~The policy~~

The policy is in the right direction and these issues should be addressed in the various orders under it.

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4. Highlighting the salient features of the PM JI-VAN Yojana, analyze how it can assist in achieving the vision and goals of the National Policy on Biofuels, 2018. **(150 words) 10**

"प्रधानमंत्री जी-वन योजना" की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि यह जैव ईंधन राष्ट्रीय नीति, 2018 की दृष्टि और लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायक हो सकती है।

~~PM-JIVA~~ PM JI-VAN is a comprehensive scheme to aims to tackle the issue of stubble burning along with increasing the income of farmers.

Features

① To create a value chain so that stubble left can be used as ~~feedstock~~ input for biofuels

② To incentivize setting up biofuel production units in villages through viability gap funding

③ Farmers will be renumerated for providing their left over feedstock

④ To utilize the biofuel generated as a source of energy for village household

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assisting the National Biofuel Policy

① It will increase the generation of 2nd generation (Advanced) Biofuels.

② The viability gap funding provided can be used to make PM JI-VAN a success

③ It will increase the income of farmers

④ It will lead to more use of biofuels

⑤ It will utilize new materials for biofuel production.

PM-JIVAN and Biofuel policy are in a symbiotic relationship and can help to reduce pollution, increase farmers income and increase renewable energy sources.

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5. Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) provides an alternative to capital and chemical intensive agriculture currently being practiced in India. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

जीरो बजट प्राकृतिक कृषि (ZBNF), भारत में वर्तमान समय में प्रचलित पूंजी और रसायन गहन कृषि का एक विकल्प प्रदान करती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Zero Budget Natural farming is a innovative method developed by Subhas Palekar (a farmer) that uses no external input. The inputs are all derived from farm, hence zero budget.

It involves

① Treating the seeds using farm products like cow dung.

② Treating the land with a mixture of cow dung and cow urine

③ Preserving the moisture of the land

④ Natural herbicides can be used derived from neem

⑤ There is no need for any external input in the form of fertilizers and

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pesticides.

Hence, it can provide an alternative to capital and chemical intensive agriculture

However, there are some challenges:-

① The farm inputs required are not available to small and marginal farmers.

② It pre-supposes that the farmer has cows

③ The yield is low.

With proper government support and research and development, Zero Budget Natural Farming can be an effective means to sustainable agriculture. Andra Pradesh government is already promoting in a large scale.

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6. Marine life is facing 'irreparable damage' from the millions of tonnes of plastic waste which ends up in the oceans each year. In this context, examine the implications of plastic pollution on marine ecosystem and suggest some measures for addressing this problem. **(150 words) 10**

समुद्री जीवन, प्रति वर्ष समुद्र में पहुँचने वाले लाखों टन प्लास्टिक कचरे के कारण 'अपूरणीय क्षति' का सामना कर रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए और इस समस्या के समाधान हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

Last year, the theme of the World Environment day was "Stop Plastic Pollution".

Plastic is not only degrading land by ending in landfills but the most disastrous consequence is on oceans.

Implications

① It is estimated that by 2050, there would be more plastics in ocean than organisms

② Microplastics (in mm) ~~do~~ enter the organism and make them feel satiated

③ Large plastics can block organisms feeding pathway leaving them die due to hunger

④ Plastic straws have been a reason for death of many organism

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⑤ The waste associated with plastic is degrading water quality => more Biological oxygen Demand => dead zones.

Measures

① Ban on plastics specially single-use plastics

② Incentive to plastic replacement such as wood spoon etc

③ R&D to develop cost effective packing solution without using plastics

④ Not dumping solid waste in water bodies and liquid waste must be treated first

⑤ Enforcing Extended Producer Responsibilty India is committed to ban single use plastic in all its states by 2022 and some states like Maharastra, Hinachal Pradesh have already taken the lead.

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7. Write a short note on the evolution of Bharat Stage norms in India. Also discuss the significance and challenges posed by the planned introduction of BS-VI norms in India from the year 2020. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में भारत स्टेज मानकों के विकास पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। साथ ही, वर्ष 2020 से भारत में BS-VI मानकों को योजनाबद्ध रूप से लागू किए जाने के महत्व और उसमें आने वाली चुनौतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Bharat Stage Norms are a set of guidelines based on Europe's Euro Norms which state the permissible limit of different exhaust gases from vehicles.

The gases ~~involved~~ included are SO_2, NO_x, Hydro-Carbons..

The evolution started with BS-I norms with was followed till BS-IV norms linearly. BS-IV norms became applicable from April 1, 2017. India decided to skip BS-V norms and will implement BS-VI norms from April 1, 2020.

Significance

① Reduce air pollution. 14 out of top 15 most polluted cities are in India.

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② will make diesel cars more costly. This will reduce pollution as diesel is more polluting than petrol.

③ Bring India at par with global practices

Challenges

① Automobile industry is not ready for the transition.

② Large stock of old vehicles still remaining

③ Automobile industry is going through a crisis.

The government would need to walk alongside the automobile industry and handhold it, so that the competitive advantage India has in automobile sector is not lost because of these changes.

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8. What are black holes? Highlight the challenges in imaging a black hole? How were these challenges overcome by the Event Horizon Telescope project? **(150 words) 10**

ब्लैक होल क्या हैं? ब्लैक होल के चित्रण (इमेजिंग) में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इवेंट होराइज़न टेलीस्कोप प्रोजेक्ट द्वारा इन चुनौतियों को कैसे दूर किया गया?

Black holes are structures in space-time which are very dense and have ~~hay~~ very high gravitational ~~of~~ pull ~~so~~ such that even light cannot escape it.

They were predicted by Einstein's theory and are assumed to have infinite density (in theory)

challenges in Imaging.

① A black hole cannot be seen as any light coming towards it is absorbed and not reflected.

② Black hole is surrounded by event horizon beyond which no scope can go

③ Black hole by its very definition is dark

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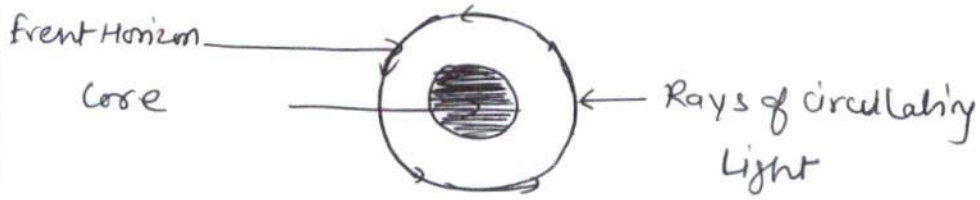
and only its gravitational force can be felt..



2-D representation of Black Hole

Event Horizon Telescope Project

① It comprises of a network of telescopes spread over the globe.

② They focused on a black hole at the centre of Milky way galaxy

③ The data was recorded of "When the black hole was forming and was not fully formed". As the black hole is millions of light years far, the light rays of its formative stage will reach earth only now.

④ This data was compiled to form a tentative image of black hole.

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9. While mentioning the objectives of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), discuss the challenges which are hindering the utilization of the ATT to its full potential. **(150 words) 10**

शस्त्र व्यापार संधि (ATT) के उद्देश्यों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उन चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो ATT को इसकी पूर्ण क्षमता से उपयोगित किये जाने में बाधक हैं।

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Threats to internal security of India may be posed both through the communication networks and also to the networks. Discuss. Also, highlight the steps taken by the government in making the networks more secure.
(150 words) 10

भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को खतरा संचार नेटवर्कों के माध्यम से एवं स्वयं संचार नेटवर्कों को खतरा होने, दोनों ही प्रकार से हो सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, नेटवर्कों को अधिक सुरक्षित बनाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Both communication ~~and communicat~~ networks and networks are a threat to internal security as :-

Network

① Cyber attacks to disrupt the system (DDos) or to steal information (Phishing)

② Damage to critical infrastructure like mobile communication, health network can destabilize the system

③ Various malware like Wannacry can be introduced in the system
For eg :- Stuxnet attack on Iran by USA and Israel

Communication Network

① Social media network can be used to spread terror propaganda, and recruit individuals. For eg used by ISIS

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② Whatsapp has been used to spread rumours this had lead to public lynching and mob violence

③ Terror groups use offline communication networks like ~~Amaetour~~ Cognitive Radio

Measures

① keeping the social media intermediaries in loop and having the power to remove disturbing content

② strengthening cyber security through measures like - cyber policy, cyber Security coordinator, cyber information Officer, cyber coordination centre.

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11. Highlight the importance and challenges related to integration of Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) in India. Mention some steps that can be taken for its smooth integration with the synchronized Indian grid. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिवर्तनीय नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा (VRE) के एकीकरण के महत्व और इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। ऐसे कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए जो समक्रमिक (सिंक्रनाइज्ड) भारतीय ग्रिड के साथ इसके सहज एकीकरण के लिए उठाए जा सकते हैं।

Variable Renewable Energy are energy sources whose output is not constant. It includes solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy among others.

Need / Importance

① India has to achieve 40% renewable energy mix by 2030.

② Renewable energy will reduce dependence on crude oil → reduction in import bill

③ It is a sustainable and clean energy source

④ Renewable energy is the energy source of the future

⑤ without integration, proper utilization of renewable energy cannot be done

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Challenges

① The output of renewable energy is fluctuating whereas grid works at constant voltage

② India doesnot have enough storage capacity (battery) ~~to~~ for renewable energy.

③ ~~Rea~~ Variable renewable energy (VRE) is not a reliable source.

④ Need to bring both VRE and the grid at the same voltage.

Steps

① Need to develop capacity to store VRE so that it can be easily integrated.

→ India has signed first LOU for Li-Ion battery production

② Green Corridor has been developed to

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evacuate variable renewable energy.

③ India has already achieved 'one nation, one grid'

④ The variability in VRE needs to be to be smoothened out before it can be integrated'

Grid connected renewable energy in the future for India to reduce pollution, reduce import bill and provide sustainable development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. There have been arguments that India could fall into a 'middle income trap'. Explaining the phenomenon, highlight the reasons behind such arguments. How can India avoid it? **(250 words) 15**

ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत 'मध्यम आय पाश' में फंस सकता है। इस परिघटना की व्याख्या करते हुए, ऐसे तर्कों के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत इससे किस प्रकार बच सकता है?

Middle Income trap is a phenomenon experienced by countries in the middle income region where they cannot further advance to high income region. This is because

① The labour cost are high so they cannot compete with low income countries in export competitiveness

② The technological skills are still low so they cannot compete with high income countries in high skill jobs.

They are stuck in this middle income region. for eg:- Brazil, South Africa.

Reasons

① Global headwinds: There is a sentiment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

against globalization and towards protectionism. This is risk for Indias export

② Geo-political risks: Rising tension between US-Iran and in middle east can increase ~~oi~~ crude oil's price. This will increase India's current Account Deficit

③ Domestic Slowdown: The automobile industry is in a crisis, Banks and NBFC have NPA and unemployment is at 6.1%

④ Human Capital Regression: The difference between what an average student in India has learned and what he/she should have been learned is increasing.

⑤ Low investment and saving ratio: In the last decade investment rate has come down from 34.5% to 27% and savings rate has also seen downslide affecting growth.

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Avoiding middle Income Trap

① Boost private investment: Incentives such as tax exemption, liberalized FDI etc should be given to increase investment and thus growth.

② Employment Generation: Incentives to labour intensive sectors such as leather, apparallel, textile.

③ Skill development: To prepare Indian for the jobs of the future due to disruption caused by Industry 4.0.

④ Social Capital Development: Improve the learning outcomes in school to reduce the human capital regression.

India has taken steps like Make in India, incentive to MSME, Skill India, Digital India. Need is to implement them to get outcomes.

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13. Highlighting its importance, discuss the major issues that plague effective monetary policy transmission in India. Also, mention the steps taken by RBI to improve it. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में मौद्रिक नीति संचरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन प्रमुख मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए जो इसकी प्रभाविता को बाधित करते हैं। साथ ही, इसमें सुधार के लिए RBI द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Monetary policy highlights the steps taken to regulate the supply of money. It is within the domain of RBI.

Monetary policy transmission is the efficiency with which the policy changes by RBI and further transmitted to the customer through the Banks.

Importance:

① Rate cuts if transmitted enhances liquidity in the market

② RBI can better control the money supply and thus inflation.

③ The policy of banks would be in tandum with the policy of RBI

④ The liquidity in market can lead to investment and growth.

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Major Issues

① Most of the deposits in the banks come from Public.

② Banks are facing NPAs so they do not transmit rate cut to improve their balance sheet.

③ The monetary policy transmission is not mandatory

④ Banks are facing double financial repression:

→ on the asset ~~site~~ side they have to put aside money in SLR, G-Sec or lost due to NPA ⇒ low profit

→ on the liability side, corporates are turning to market borrowing instead of banks.

Steps taken by RBI

① Brought Benchmark Prime Lending Rate in 2003.

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② Introduced Base rate in 2010

③ Introduced Marginal Cost of ~~funti~~ Lending Rate (MCLR) in 2016.

→ It explicitly added the Repo rate in the the calculation of MCLR.

→ The banks have to mandatorily revise and ~~public~~ publish MCLR every month

But, Janak Raj Committee has said that MCLR is also ineffective

RBI is not planning to fix lending rates to external benchmark such as its repo rate, yield on 91 day govt Treasury bond etc. The plan is currently under consideration and deliberation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlight the constraints faced by rainfed agriculture in India. Discuss some agronomic practices that can be adopted for stabilizing agricultural production in rainfed areas. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में वर्षा सिंचित कृषि में आने वाली बाधाओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्रों में कृषि उत्पादन को स्थायित्व प्रदान करने हेतु अपनाई जा सकने वाली कुछ कृषि-वैज्ञानिक पद्धतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Rainfed agriculture is the process where majority of the water is provided through rain. Currently about 60% of the gross cropped area is rainfed. It comprises more than 80% of pulses production and more than 50% of livestock

Constraints

① No proper moisture present to the soil

② They face more risk of degration and desertification

③ Most often cropped by small and margin farmer who do not have money for input

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④ Low input → low productivity
↓
low income

cycle of poverty.

⑤ Rainfed Atlas of India said there is a policy bais against rainfed agriculture.

→ most policies are made taking irrigated agriculture in ~~mi~~ mind

→ some policies have even adverse effect for rainfed agriculture

→ crops grown have no proper MSP support

Measures to stabalize production

① Growing crops according to the agro-climatic conditions of the region

② Provide specific policy support to the rainfed areas.

③ Increasing irrigation cover in the rainfed areas.

④ Deciding the amount and variety of fertilizers to be used. Water intensive

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fertilizers can burn the productivity of the soil

(5) Soil health cards should be specially designed for rainfed areas keeping the water availability in mind.

The government had initiated Rainfed Area development under National mission for Sustainable Agriculture. There should be more such missions and the previous missions should be implemented expeditiously. The farmers who sustain on rainfed agriculture are the most vulnerable.

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15. Despite the steps taken by the government in recent years, a number of problems continue to persist in the urea sector in India. Discuss. What reforms should be taken to address the persisting problems?

(250 words) 15

हाल के वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के बावजूद, भारत में यूरिया क्षेत्र में कई समस्याएं निरंतर बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। मौजूदा समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु क्या सुधार किए जाने चाहिए?

Fertilizer is the most important component of agricultural production in India. And urea is the most common fertilizer used.

To reduce the fertilizer subsidy burden and improve effeciency, govt has taken many steps:-

① Neem coated urea

→ It improved absorption of Nitrogen => less fertilizer used

→ It reduced diversion of subsidized urea to non-agricultural sectors.

② ~~Not~~ Nutrient based subsidy

→ The cost of fertilizer was fixed as per the amount of different nutrients (N, P, K) in it.

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→ But, urea was kept out of it

③ Incentive to domestic Urea production to reduce import bill.

→ Govt is reviving fertilizer plants in Sindri, Barauni through Urja Ganga Mission

④ Deciding the price of natural gas through Gas pooling mechanism (average of international and domestic price)

Persisting Issues

① Subsidized urea is sold in black market and trafficked to Nepal and ~~Chir~~ Bangladesh

② ES 16-17 says only 30% of the subsidy reaches the intended beneficiary - small and marginal farmers.

③ Canalization (on 3 public sector units are allowed) to import ~~for~~ fertilizers

④ Keeping Urea out of NBS ⇒ Overuse ⇒ land nutrient content is skewed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

N:P:K in the ratio 8.2:4.3:1 instead of 4:2:1

(5) Subsidy in fertilizer is open ended. whatever be the cost of production, government will subsidize it. It reduces the incentive for manufactures to ~~reduce~~ improve effeciency.

Reforms

(1) Re-canalizing of fertilizer import
(2) Urea under NBS
(3) Limit on fertilizer subsidy given to manufactures
(4) Allow exit of inefficient firms
(5) Promote awareness to use urea in moderation

Excessive use of urea not only harms monetarily but it also against sustainable agricultural practices

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. What is Access and Benefit Sharing? Explain how it aids in sustainable use of biodiversity. Also, mention the different global and national level mechanisms for ensuring Access and Benefit Sharing. **(250 words) 15**

पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण (एक्सेस एंड बेनिफिट शेयरिंग) क्या है? यह जैव विविधता के संधारणीय उपयोग में किस प्रकार सहायक है, स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण सुनिश्चित करने हेतु वैश्विक और राष्ट्रीय स्तर की विभिन्न प्रणालियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Access and Benefit sharing is the principle the the benefits arrived from a biological product should be shared with the orginal inhabitants of the area from where the biological product is obtained.

~~It is one of the important principles of the~~

Aid to Sustainable use of biodiversity

① will make biodiversity management cooperative

② % people realize the monitary benefit of biodiversity conservation, the local community would protect it more

③ will make biodiversity conservation more sustainable if local participation is

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present.

④ Involvment of local people can help utilize their traditional knowledge in protection of biodiversity.

⑤ Local people ~~and~~ have symbiotic relationship with the biodiversity and their involvment is necessary.

Global level

① The Nagoya protocol, 2010 on access and benefit sharing under the Convention for Biodiversity

② It mandates that the benefit arising out of exploitation of ~~bio-di~~ natural resources has to be shared with the local people.

National Level

① India Enacted Biodiversity Conservation Act, 2005 even before the Nagoya protocol.

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(2) It has bodies at National level (National Biodiversity Authority), state and local levels.

(3) Biodiversity management committees at local level has control over the resources that are being used.

India has always recognized the right of local communities over their resource and sustainable management of any resource should necessarily involve local population.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Stating the significance, discuss the challenges in achieving disaster resilience of infrastructure. Suggest some ways for mainstreaming it in the development paradigm. **(250 words) 15**

अवसंरचनाओं का आपदाओं के प्रति सुनम्य (रेजिलिएंट) होने के महत्व को स्पष्ट करते हुए, इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए। इसे विकास प्रतिमान की मुख्यधारा में लाने हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

India is home to ~~an~~ vulnerability from different types of disasters - cyclones, Tsunami, earthquake, floods etc.

Significance

① Economic benefit: Every Rs. spend ~~speed~~ in ~~disaster~~ ~~now~~ disaster prevention gives back 100~~x~~ times.

② will lead to saving a lot of lives

③ The time and cost of re-construction after a disaster would be less.

④ Prevention is better than cure.

⑤ Will prevent damage to the environment also.

⑥ India face many different types of disaster

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges

① No mainstreaming of disaster ~~risk~~ resilience infrastructure in development plans.

② Lack of financial capacity

③ The focus of National Disaster Management Authority is more on rehabilitation than mitigation

④ A single area can be at risk from multiple types of disaster

⑤ Lack of political will and low awareness about its ~~importance~~ importance

Ways

① The ~~infrastructure~~ houses blueprint must have the disaster resilient methods incorporated

② Geological Survey of India should prepare

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

a map for which areas are prone to which disaster

③ The state and national governments must create public ~~infra~~ infrastructure that are disaster resillient. Such as embankments for flood prone area, safe houses for cyclone prone area

④ Disaster resillient infrastructure should be compulsory part of every Municipal Development Plan.

⑤ Training and capacity building of local community can also reduce the effect of disasters.

These methods must be streamlined into the development paradigm.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Highlighting the significance of data localization for India, discuss various challenges associated with data localization. **(250 words) 15**
भारत के लिए डेटा के स्थानीयकरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, डेटा के स्थानीयकरण से जुड़ी विभिन्न चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Data is considered a public good. It is of the people, by the people, for the people.

Today, the marginal cost of data ~~collection~~ is decreasing and its marginal utility is increasing. Data has become a resource.

Data localization refers to the principle that data generated from the residents of the country would remain within the country.

Significance

(1) Data is a resource which has monetary benefits. MNCs are exploiting and commercializing people's data.

(2) It will ensure the privacy and protection of data more

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③ Significant for government agencies as they can demand access to data more easily.

④ It is in line with the pratices followed in china

⑤ Sensitive data such as bank accounts, medical records if breached can create havoc for the user.

⑥ will improve data sovereignity of the country.

Challenges,

① India do not have the infrastructure (~~Storag~~ Storage system) to hold the data. Most data is stored in services provides by private players like Amazon.

② India do not have the processing capability to process the data internally

③ US withdrew the Generalized ~~Services~~ System of Preference in response to India's data localized rules

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) It is against the principles of USA's CLOUD Act and EU's GPDR.

(5) Will increase access of government to the data fueling concerns of surveillance state

(6) The record of data storage of government is poor as seen in multiple leaks of Aadhar Data from government departments.

(7) Data storage requires huge electricity. For eg:- 2% of USA's total electricity demands.

India need to ramp up its capacity in storage, data protection, processing ability if it really wants to make data localization a success.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Money Laundering as a socio economic offence is a menace especially for developing countries like India. Comment. What measures have been taken at the domestic and international levels to deal with this menace?

(250 words) 15

एक सामाजिक आर्थिक अपराध के रूप में धन शोधन विशेषकर भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के लिए एक खतरा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस खतरे से निपटने हेतु घरेलू और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

Money laundering is the method of transfering money around the world outside the banking channel. The money is often the result of illicit acitivity.

It involves 3 steps

Placing → layering → formalization

It is a menance for India as:-

(1) Most of the proceeds of ~~co~~ corruption are laundered away.

(2) Proceeds of crime are laundered and are used to instigate terrorism in India.

(3) It is outside the banking system and no taxed. This reduces government ~~revelo~~ revenue.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

④ Money laundering has intricate relationship with other crimes like round tripping, organized crime, hawala network, fake Indian currency notes.

Domestic steps

① Prevention of money laundering Act, 2002. → It is administered by Enforcement Directorate

② FEMA and FCRA to regulate foreign money coming to India

③ Special PMLA courts to prosecute.

④ Investigating the seperist leaders of Kashmir

⑤ other methods that curb corruption, black money and hence money laundering → Benami Act, Income Declaration scheme, foreign Income Act, Demonetization

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

International Steps

① OECD's Base Erosion and Profit shifting framework

② USA's FATCA Act

③ Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering and Terror financing

④ UNSG special group on Al-Qaeda and Taliban.

Many steps have been taken to curb money laundering which has intricate relations with black money, corruption, organized crime, terrorism - A multipronged approach is needed to attack all at the same time

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. The primary motive of terrorism differs from that of organised crime but there exists a symbiotic relationship between the two. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

आतंकवाद का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य संगठित अपराध के उद्देश्य से भिन्न होता है, किन्तु दोनों के मध्य एक सहजीवी संबंध पाया जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Terrorism is the use of terror tactics to achieve a particular political or social goal. The primary motive of terrorism is to ~~achieve~~ fulfill an ideology. For eg:- the aim of ISIS is to establish an Islamic Caliphate. The aim of ~~J-e-M~~ JeM, Hizbul Mujahedeen is to ~~liberate~~ annex Kashmir from India.

organized crime's main aim is to increase their financial resources. They have a highly organized network which can be a conduit for various activities. Also they can engage in many activities like smuggling, kidnapping, murder and assasination etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

But, there exists a symbiotic relationship between the two.

Influence of terrorism on organized crime

① Terrorists have knowledge of the terrain. The help to smuggle items for criminal units

② Terrorist can also provide recruits to the organized crime units

③ Increase in terror activity in a region allows the organized crime to flourish. For eg: in Taliban

④ Terrorists ~~stou~~ group help organized crime set up their network in local area.

Influence of organized crime on Terrorists

① They provide terrorists with arms and ammunitions.

② They help spread opium and fake currency (major source of terror revenue) far and wide. For eg:- opium growth

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Afghanistan in ~~terror~~ Taliban controlled area is brought to India through organized crime unit

③ They help terror group get external help.

④ They also provide monetary support to terrorist when needed.

Organized crime and terrorism have a symbiotic relationship where both help each other to grow and flourish. Tackling one without the other would be ineffective.

S3

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1246)

Name of Candidate	ANURAG DWIVEDI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	107820
Center	ORN	Date	15.09.2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Rock-cut structures were closely associated with various religions and religious activities. Discuss the statement giving relevant examples.

(150 words) 10

शैलोत्कीर्ण संरचनाएँ विभिन्न धर्मों और धार्मिक गतिविधियों से घनिष्ठता से संबंधित थीं। प्रासंगिक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

India has a rich history of rock cut structures dating back to circa 200 BC when Ashoka built the first caves for the Ajivika Sect in Barabar Hills (Lomus Rishi Caves)

Since, then the rock-cut structures have taken grandeur form and is associated with different religions:-

① The simple facade developed into elaborate verandas with big windows.

② Two different types of caves were build. Chaitya (for residence) and vihara (for prayer)

③ The caves of Ajanta is associated with Buddhism.

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(4) The caves of Ellora is associated with all three religions.

(5) The caves of Sittanavasal is associated with Jainism

(6) Rashtrakutas built Kailash nath temple at Ellora which is made up of single rock

(7) Pallavas made rock cut temples like Panchratha temple at Mahabalipuram which later evolved into structural temples.

(8) These caves were used for wandering monks for residence and ~~worshi~~ worship

The rock cut history is rich and shows harmony among different religions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The legislative and administrative record of the Congress Ministries during their twenty-eight months rule under the Act of 1935 was positive, but the period also witnessed the emergence of serious weaknesses in the Congress. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

1935 के अधिनियम के अंतर्गत अट्ठाईस महीनों के शासनकाल के दौरान कांग्रेस मंत्रालयों का विधायी और प्रशासनिक रिकॉर्ड सकारात्मक रहा था, लेकिन यह अवधि कांग्रेस के भीतर गंभीर कमजोरियों के उभरने का भी साक्षी बनी। चर्चा कीजिए।

After the elections of 1935, the Congress Ministries were formed in many provinces including Madras, Bombay, United Province among others.

Positives

1. allowed temple entry to dalits
2. Released political prisoners
3. Removed the restriction imposed by emergency provisions
4. Provided freedom to the press.
5. Undertook small land reforms that were under their power.
6. Spend on health and education activities.
7. Reduced the land revenue.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Weakness

The working of the ministeries were not smooth and there were certain issues.

① Home minister of Bombay used the CID to snoop on the Communist.

② The government sided with the employers in trade union matters. This angered Nehru.

③ The ministers were enticed by the power and were not acting with integrity.

④ There was infighting among different groups.

However, inspite of these weakness, people got a sense of what it is to rule independently. And the ministeries resigned promptly in 1939 on Gandhiji's call

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Kamladevi Chattopadhyay was a multifaceted personality with significant contributions both to pre and post independence India. Elucidate.

(150 words) 10

कमला देवी चट्टोपाध्याय का व्यक्तित्व बहुआयामी था। उनका स्वतंत्रता पूर्व और स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में योगदान महत्वपूर्ण था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The inherent limitations of Napoleon's policy of Continental Blockade ultimately resulted in its failure. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**
नेपोलियन की महाद्वीपीय नाकेबंदी की नीति की अन्तर्निहित कमियां अंततः इसकी विफलता का कारण बनी। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Napolean was a product of French revolution and he wanted to spread the revolutionary ideas of French Revolution - liberty, equality and fraternity - to all of the Europe.

Napolean's movement were against the monarchy in Europe and hence all the monarchies came together to defeat him.

The Continental Blockade policy was aimed at isolating England by breaking all communications with it from the continent of Europe. But, this policy backfired as :-

(1) England was an important country and other countries were not ready to boycott it

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② The resources spend on continental ~~blocked~~ blockade diverted his attention from other campaigns

③ Countries like Germany became opponents of Napolean.

The continental blockage was one of the main issues that led to Napolean's downfall. The others include his campaign in Spaine (Spanish ulcer) which turned a friendly country into foe and his campaign against Russia which cost Napolean dearly.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Despite changes in the institution of marriage in recent times, there have been elements of continuity as well. Discuss in the context of India.
(150 words) 10

हाल के समय में विवाह नामक संस्था में परिवर्तनों के बावजूद, इसमें निरंतरता के तत्व बने हुए हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Marriage is a social institution that has seen various changes in the recent times.

① There has been a shift towards nuclear family. About 52% of all households are nuclear.

② Today marriage is not needed to start a household. We have households of single parent, live-in couples etc.

③ There has been increase in the number of inter-caste and inter-religion marriages.

④ The ~~families~~ family's say in an individual's marriage choices have diminished.

⑤ Marriages have become more grand and a show of status.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Elements of continuity are also present :-

① Though joint family is not a physical reality it is a psychic reality. People are always in touch with their relatives

② The acceptance of inter-caste and inter-religious marriage is low. Many instances come to light where individuals are murdered for marrying outside their caste.

③ Divorce is still seen as a taboo

④ Live-in-relationship has not got wider societal approval.

⑤ Marriage is ~~a~~ considered a ~~sca~~ sacred bond.

The changes in institution of marriage truly ~~supl~~ reflects the spirit of Indian society. where change and continuity both coexist.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. There are multiple disabilities that a person experiences in the course of ageing. Elaborate. Also identify key government initiatives taken for addressing them. **(150 words) 10**

कई अक्षमताएँ हैं जिनका एक व्यक्ति उम्र बढ़ने के दौरान अनुभव करता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इन्हें दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई प्रमुख पहलों की भी पहचान कीजिए।

Ageing is a difficult period where a person is host to multiple challenges :-

(1) Physical disability :→ There is cognitive decline
→ Body and body parts decline
→ more incidence of diseases like cataract, diabetes, arthritis etc

(2) Psychological disability :-
→ Disorders like Demetia, Alziemer's impair person's functioning.
→ More prone to anxiety and depression.

(3) Financial disability :-
→ No source of income
→ Dependent on children
→ high cost of medical bill.

(4) Social Disability :-
→ has to endure tough emotional times such as death of a dear one (Spouse)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ often sent to old ~~age~~ age homes
→ not respected in the family.

Key government initiatives

① National Policy for old Persons.
② PM Vaya Vandana Yojana to give assured 8% return on investment
③ PM Vayoshri Yojana to provide living aid and other devices to old people below poverty.
④ Focus on geriatric and pallitative care
⑤ Indira Gandi National old Age Pension Scheme
⑥ Annapurna Yojana to provide PDS to poor old people.

Govt has taken some steps but more work needs to be done as old age population is set to reach 20% by 2050 (currently 8%)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Highlight the reasons behind prevalence of low literacy rate among tribals. Also, mention some initiatives taken by the government in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

जनजातियों के मध्य व्याप्त निम्न साक्षरता दर हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों को रेखांकित कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कुछ पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

The literacy rate among the tribals is among the lowest within the social groups (Total = 59.1%, women < 50%) with the tribal women suffering the most.

Reasons

① Low educational opportunities available

② Education in regional language and not in tribal's native langue

③ Curriculum uproots the tribal from their socio-cultural milieu.

④ No transport facilities available

⑤ Low awareness regarding the importance of education.

⑥ Less number of schools present in tribal areas

⑦ Teachers are not from the same socio-

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cultural background. Can't understand problems specific to tribals → more dropouts.

Government initiatives

① Eklavya Model Residential School in all blocks where tribal population is more than 50% and above 20,000.

② National Literacy Mission with special focus where women literacy is below 50%.

③ District Mineral Foundation to develop mining affected tribal areas.

④ Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana and Van Dhan Scheme to augment the income of tribal household and improve quality of life.

The government focus is holistic with education, health, skill development as the priority areas.

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8. Explain how Continental Drift Theory describes the changing configuration of the continents. Discuss the prominent evidences given by Alfred Wegener to support his theory. **(150 words) 10**

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार महाद्वीपीय विस्थापन का सिद्धांत महाद्वीपों के परिवर्तित होते अभिविन्यास का वर्णन करता है। अपने सिद्धांत का समर्थन करने के लिए अल्फ्रेड वेगनर द्वारा दिए गए प्रमुख साक्ष्यों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Alfred Wegener proposed the continental drift theory to propose the present configuration of the ~~the~~ planet. accordig to ~~a~~ him :-

① All continents were joined together into the start as one gaint continent known as Panacea

② Two forces operated to seperate the ~~p~~ continents - tidal force and pole fleeing force

③ Initially, Pancea split into two landmass - Gondwana and Lurasia

④ Then, slowly the current configuration came.

Prominent Evidences

① The matching of shore lines of South

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America and Africa

② Gold deposits have been found in South America which no source nearby

③ The soil structure and other geographical features of south America and Africa are similar.

④ The deposits on Eastern SA and western Africa are fresh indicating the absence of sea between them in earlier times

⑤ Certain species are found in distinct continents (Lemur in Africa, Madagascar and India) which may be connected in the past.

Continental drift theory is no longer valid as the continents don't move but the plates on which they are moves

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9. The variety of landforms on the earth's surface is the result of internal and external forces. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
पृथ्वी की सतह पर विभिन्न प्रकार की भू-आकृतियाँ आंतरिक और बाह्य बलों का परिणाम हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The landforms on the earth are formed due to two major forces - endogenic (internal) and exogenic (external) forces.

Endogenic
~~Exogenic~~

- Diastrophism (slow)
  - Mountain building
  - Continent Building.
- Volcanism (fast)

→ Mountain building forces result in folding and faulting and vertical movements

→ Continent building forces are more slower and they result in horizontal movement

→ The energy for endogenic forces come from magma, internal heat and radioactive decay.

→ Endogenic ~~Exogenic~~ forces are also called constructive

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forces as they add to the crust.

~~Endogenic for~~ Exogenic forces are called distructive forces as they result in levelling of the earth surface. The agents which carry out these are called geomorphic agents - wind, ice, river, glacier, etc.

There are 4 main processes - weathering, erosion, transportation and deposition. It results in the formation of land-forms like deltas, plains, mushroom rocks, ox-bow lakes etc. The energy comes from pressure difference and gravity

Both - endogenic and exogenic forces work together to keep the earth in balance

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10. Explaining the concept of Lapse Rate, examine its relationship with atmospheric stability. **(150 words) 10**

ह्रास दर की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, वायुमंडलीय स्थिरता के साथ इसके संबंधों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Lapse rate is the rate of reduction in temperature with altitude. Under normal conditions, the lapse rate is positive with temperature reducing as we move upwards.

This keeps atmosphere stable as:-

① Water vapour rises → cools down → saturation point decreas → excess water comes down as rain

② It allows the transfer of heat by convention

③ It does not allow air columns to remain stagnant at a place.

④ The upward mobility of air, water as it is heated allows for different

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phenomenon like cyclones to occur

This atmospheric stability is affected when there is reversing of lapse rate, i.e, temperature inversion. Cold air is trapped below layers of hot air and can't escape. This causes persistent, radiation fog that can remain for several days.

Lapse rate is ~~the~~ ~~nor~~ important for the normal functioning of the environment and atmospheric stability.

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11. The colonial period brought the influence of Western architectural forms to India. In this context, giving examples, highlight the contribution of Europeans to Indian architecture. **(250 words) 15**

औपनिवेशिक काल में भारत पर पश्चिमी स्थापत्य शैलियों का प्रभाव पड़ा। इस संदर्भ में, उदाहरण देते हुए, भारतीय स्थापत्य कला में यूरोप वासियों के योगदान पर प्रकाश डालिए।

The advent of British into India changes the architectural forms and two different forms are seen Indo-Gothic and Neo-Roman.

Indo-Gothic

① It is the synergic product of Indian, Islamic and English styles.

② The structures are characterized by massiveness and decorations

③ It has large painted windows, high arches and pointed summits.

④ Use of light is prominent in these ~~str~~ structures.

⑤ They were prominent before 1911 and are also known as Victorian

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style of architecture.

⑥ Most of the structures are present in the Presidency towns of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

Some prominent examples include Victoria Terminus (now CST) in Mumbai, Gateway of India in Mumbai, Victoria Memorial in Kolkata

Neo - Roman

① The architecture style was anonymous, i.e, the materials were sources from local areas.

② It had very little interesting features

③ It had little Roman influence

④ The massiveness of previous style gave rise to cluttered and crowded development.

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(5) Unturned dome was a prominent features of the style

(6) Most of the structures are present in New Delhi developed by Lutyens and Baker.

(7) Most developments took place after 1911

Some prominent examples are Rashtrapati Bhawan, Supreme Court, Parliament House.

Europeans made significant contributions to Indian architecture. Some of them are even in the UNESCO world heritage list. For eg:- Victoria Terminus

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12. The nineteenth century witnessed a struggle against the backward elements of traditional culture. Discuss in the context of socio-religious reform movements. **(250 words) 15**

उन्नीसवीं सदी वस्तुतः पारंपरिक संस्कृति के पश्चगामी तत्वों के विरूद्ध संघर्ष की साक्षी बनी। सामाजिक-धार्मिक सुधार आंदोलनों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

The 19th century was a period of renaissance in india history. The period of filled with many traditional and unorthodox pratices which needed to be eradicated. for eg:-

① The position of women was low and evils like sati, child marriage, ~~were~~ pendah system were practices

② widow remarriage and girl child education were not promoted

③ The position of lower caste was not good – untouchability was practiced and they were not allowed in temples

④ The Brahmanism had control over the religion and rituals and orthodox pratices were done.

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There was an effort by many intellectual reformers to end these backward elements. But, the socio-~~economic~~ religious reform were neither meant to revive the past nor they meant a revival of the past

① Raja Rammohan Roy integrated tradition with mordenity when he said - "Sati is murder according to all shastras". Sati was banned in 1829.

② Ishwar chand Vidyasagar campaigned for widow remarriage which was made legal in 1856

③ Girl education was championed by Ishwar chand Vidyasagar, DK Karve, and Bethune schools.

④ Malabari was instrumental in ~~bringing~~ bringing the Age of Consent Act, 1891 increasing age of marriage.

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(5) Self-Respect Movement in Kerala fought for temple entry of Dalits

(6) Syed Ahmed Khan advocated for reforms in Islam.

(7) Akali movement in Punjab reformed Sikhism.

The socio-religious reform struggle had certain limitations :-

(1) Confined to upper caste and urban areas

(2) The position of lower caste didn't improve much.

(3) led to certain revivalist movements like Shuddhi movement and Tahrez movement.

The struggle with the backward elements is continuing even today when Roop Kanwar committed Sati under force in Independent India.

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13. Explaining the reasons behind partition of Bengal, discuss the successes and limitations of the Swadeshi movement launched in its wake.

(250 words) 15

बंगाल विभाजन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके आलोक में आरंभ किए गए स्वदेशी आंदोलन की सफलताओं और कमियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Partition of Bengal was Lord Curzon's play to ~~p~~ break the ~~nomem~~ momentum of the nationalist reason.

Official Reason

① Bengal is too big to administer and is partitioned to increase effeciency.

Actual Reason

① Bengal was the nerve centre of national movement in 1900s.

② Curzon wanted to pit Hindus v/s Muslims. East Bengal had Muslim Majority and West Bengal has Hindu Majority.

③ Curzon wanted to phase Muslim Elite by making Dhaka the capital of East

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Bengal

Swadeshi movement was launched which involved boycott of foreign goods, programme for National Education. It was led by moderates till 1907 and then by extremists.

Success of Swadeshi

1. It was the first time that masses participated in a movement
2. The participation of women and youth was high.
3. It showed that masses have the capacity to sacrifice themselves for the nation
4. The import of foreign cloth fell drastically.
5. Tilak was successful in taking the movement outside ~~at~~ Bengal

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Limitations of Swadeshi

① The movement fizzled out soon due to severe government repression and the absense of leaders.

② It causes split in Congress in 1907 Surat session.

③ Tilak's use of Ganpati and Shivaji festivals was one of the cause of growing communalism.

④ The revokation of partition of Bengal was achieved due to the revolutionary activities.

Swadeshi had limited success but it was instrumental in awakening the masses and prepare a ground for later mass struggle

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. The reorganisation of states in India post-independence has been an ongoing process with distinct contributing factors. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**
स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में राज्यों का पुनर्गठन अलग-अलग सहायक कारकों के साथ एक सतत प्रक्रिया रही है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Congress in its Nagpur session (1920) had organized provinces along linguistic lines and demanded for linguistic states.

After Independence, the government was not forthright in this demand because of the bloodshed caused by the partition. The reorganization of states took place in stages:-

① Two commission (Dhar and JVP) rejected linguistic organization.

② Spirited fast by Gandhian Potti Sri-ramalu which lead to his death made creation of Andra Pradesh possible

③ continuing agitations by groups like Maha Gujarat, Samyuktha Karnataka

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made government set up 3rd commission under Fazl Ali

(4) It proposed linguistic organization but not the principle of one language one state.

(5) 14 states and 6 Union territories were formed ~~from~~ by State Reorganization Act, 1956.

(6) Agitation in Bombay state lead to its bifurcation into Maharashtra and Gujarat in 1960

(7) The process of liberation of region occupied by European added to new states and Union Territories - Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry etc.

(8) Demand for Punjabi Subha lead to division of PEPSU in Punjab, Haryana and Hill states (Kangra) going to HP.

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(9) To facilitate the needs of North Eastern ~~states~~ tribes, new UTs were carved out of Assam state and later made states. Nagaland (1961), Meghalaya (1972), Tripura (1972), Manipur (1972), Arunachal Pradesh (1986), Mizoram (1986)

(10) To facilitate the demand of tribals and better administration, 3 states were formed in 2000. - Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Uttrakhand.

(11) Finally in 2014, Telegana was carved out of Andhra Pradesh because of their different history under Nizam rule.

The contributing factors have been plenty - language, history, tribal aspirations, European culture among others.

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15. The Treaty of Versailles was not a peace agreement based on reconciliation but was 'dictated peace' forced on Germany, which eventually triggered the Second World War. Examine. **(250 words) 15**

वर्साय की संधि सुलह पर आधारित शांति समझौता नहीं थी, बल्कि जर्मनी पर थोपी गई 'आदेशित शांति' थी, जिसने अंततः द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The treaty of Versailles was signed between Germany and the victors of WW I → Britain and France. It was based on dictated peace and had humiliating conditions for Germany:-

① Germany was held solely responsible for the war

② Germany had to pay huge sum as war reparitation

③ Germany army was limited to 1 lakh soldiers and it was not allowed to have a navy or ~~armed~~ air force

④ Germany had to keep Rhineland demilitarized.

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The treaty was not reconciliatory and due to its harsh term, USA was not a party to it.

These terms eventually led to 2nd World War as:-

① The large sum to be paid put German economy in recession which enable right wing leader like Hitler to rise

② Hitler used the provisions of the treaty to bump up National pride

③ Loss of activity in Rhineland disrupted the manufacturing sector of Germany.

④ The enability of Germany to pay the large sum also put England and France into recession.

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However, Treaty of Versailles was not the only reason. Various other reasons were equally culpable:-

(1) Policy of appeasement by England and France which allowed Hitler to occupy Rhineland, Sudetenland and eventually Czechoslovakia.

(2) Allowing Germany to interfere in the Spanish civil war.

Plenty of factors triggered the 2nd World war of which the dictated, humiliating treaty of Versailles was a prominent one.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Legal measures alone are not sufficient for addressing the issue of domestic violence against women, rather it requires intervention at societal level. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

महिलाओं के विरूद्ध घरेलू हिंसा की समस्या को दूर करने हेतु केवल कानूनी उपाय ही पर्याप्त नहीं हैं, बल्कि इसके लिए सामाजिक स्तर पर भी हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

As per NCRB 2016, 32% of the cases of ~~vio-voiten~~ violence against women are committed by husband or close relatives.

Various legal measures are present to prevent domestic violence :-

1. Domestic violence Act
2. Anti-Dowry Act
3. Section 498A of IPC

But these measures are not sufficient as the crime against women are increasing every year. The need ~~to~~ is to intervene at societal level by various means :-

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① Improve awareness among the women about these acts.

② Increase their confidence and self-efficacy so they can report it

③ Establishment of SHG networks where issues of domestic violence can be discussed.

④ Value education at schools which teaches to treat women with respect.

⑤ Need change in socialization patterns which fuels feelings of male superiority and ~~dominance over the w~~ ownership of women's body.

⑥ Changing the social norm that domestic violence is normal and acceptable

⑦ Challenging the patriarchical notion and laws that provides less importance to women.

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(8) Changing the attitude towards girl child with schemes like Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao; Beti Apki Dhanlakshmi

(9) Treating girl child at par with boy child.

To make these changes needs counselling, workshops, awareness drives etc at the societal level so that people's attitude and behaviour towards women undergoes a paradigm change.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. India is undergoing a demographic transition the implications of which are multipronged. Analyze. **(250 words) 15**
भारत जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण से गुजर रहा है जिसके निहितार्थ बहुआयामी हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India has reached the stage 3 of Demographic Transition Rate. Its growth rate came down from 2.2 (1981) to 1.01 (2018)

- The growth is slow but the change in age-composition is prominent:-

(1) The 0-19 age group is currently at 40%. It will be about 20% by 2041.

(2) The working age group will peak at 59% at 2041.

(3) The ~~old~~ elderly age group will increase from 8-9% to about 20% in 2041

(4) The Total Fertility Rate is below replacement level in all South states at it is high in Northern states.

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Bihar has the highest at 3.41

It has multi-pronged implications:-

Social

① Need for consolidation of schools as 0-19 age group is declining.

② Need for more geriatric care as above 59 population is increasing

③ Need for more pension schemes

Political

① Need to take present population for policy making as population growth is not similar across India. Refer: Terms of Reference of 15th Finance Commission

② More migration centric its policies as ageing South and young North will see migration from North to South.

③ Need to utilize the demographic dividend as the window is only till 2041.

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Economic

① Proper focus on skill development to utilize the demographic dividend while it lasts.

② Economic policies to boost economy so that revenue for new challenges - pension, education can be acquired

India is in a midst of demographic transition and the next years are ~~are~~ a make or break. It will tell whether India ~~would~~ will have a demographic boom or demographic disaster.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Highlight the significance of watershed development in India. Give reasons for the limited success of initiatives directed towards watershed management in India. Also, suggest some measures to improve the design of watershed programs. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में जल संभर (वाटरशेड) विकास के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत में जल संभर प्रबंधन की दिशा में की गई पहलों की सीमित सफलता के पीछे निहित कारण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, जल संभर कार्यक्रमों की अभिकल्पना में सुधार लाने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Watershed or catchement area is a region drained by the river and its ~~di~~ tributaries. It is used as an ecological region for development of water, land and natural resources

It is significant as:-

① It can integrate efforts to conserve land, water and wildlife

② It is environmentally apt region for ~~develop~~ conservation

③ It can increase the productivity of crops, ground water table and the flow in the river.

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Reasons for limited success :-

① The various programmes like Integrated Watershed ~~Management~~ Development Programme (IWDP), Rain-fed Area Development Programme, Drought Area Development Programme are operated in silos without integration.

② People's participation is low.

③ No use of scientific watershed conservation principles

④ Corruption and divergence of funds.

⑤ only simple measures like making ponds, making lakes deeper are taken

⑥ Focus is only on the water component of watershed.

Measures

① People should be made an active

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contributor and not passive observers

(2) Different programmes should be brought under the same agency.

(3) Central Ground Water Authority and National Water Commission should be merged (Mihir Shah)

(4) Watershed management should not only include building storage structures, but ~~also~~ ~~go~~ ground water harvesting, efficient farming practices, afforestation also.

Watershed development is one of the key measures to avert the impending water crisis and should be implemented with sincerity and efficiency

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Explain the relationship between raw materials and location of industries. How are globalisation and technological advancements changing this relationship? **(250 words) 15**

कच्चे माल और उद्योगों की अवस्थिति के मध्य संबंध स्पष्ट कीजिए। वैश्वीकरण और तकनीकी प्रगति इस संबंध को कैसे परिवर्तित कर रहे हैं?

Raw materials is one of the important factors for location of industries.

If raw material is heavy, weight loosing or perishable

→ then industries are located near the raw materials. For eg:-

perishable → fruits and vegetable, sugarcane.

weight loosing → limestone (cement), iron ore, bauxite (Aluminium), zinc and lead ore

If raw material can be transported easily

→ then location of industries is near market so that output can be as per market needs or according to other factors.

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near market → textile, petroleum refineries.

near electricity source → fertilizers, Extracting Aluminium from Alumina

Near water sources → iron, textile

This relationship has changed due to globalization and technological advancements :-

① with more technology it is possible to set up primary-processing plants near source. for eg:- extracting alumina from bauxite and then exporting alumina

② It allows industries to be placed near market which can source raw material from various places.

③ Globalization has increased the raw materials available and well as

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location where industries can be set up.

(4) In today's world, the major factor for location of industry has become labour cost.

(5) Globalization and Technological advancement is thus reducing the importance of traditional location factors such as nature of raw material. It is reducing the relationship between raw materials and location of industries.

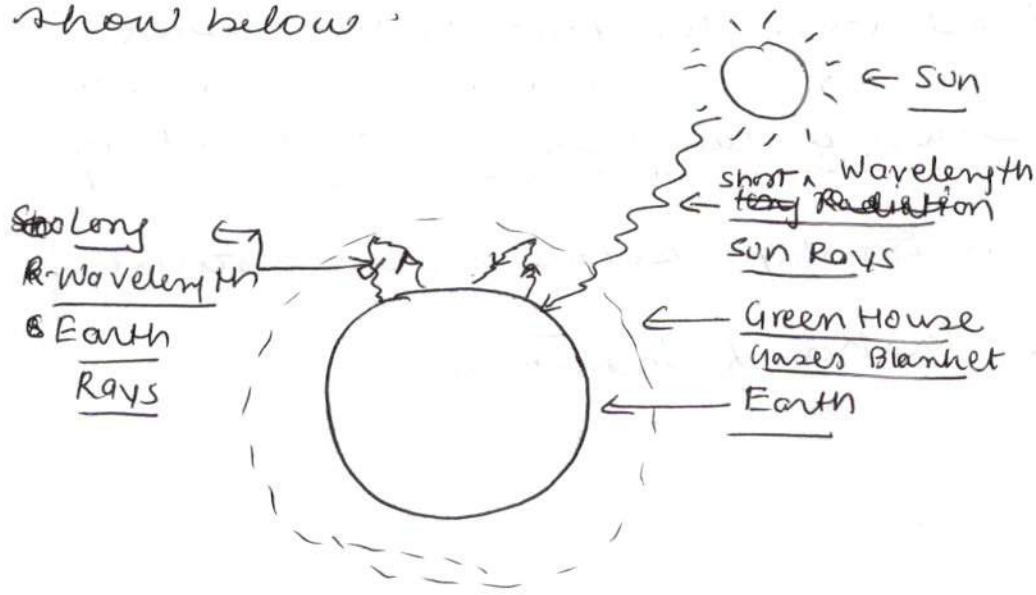
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Explain how natural greenhouse effect helps in maintaining Earth's heat budget. What are the possible implications of rising concentration of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in atmosphere on Earth's heat budget?

(250 words) 15

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार प्राकृतिक ग्रीनहाउस प्रभाव पृथ्वी का उष्मा बजट बनाए रखने में सहायता करता है। पृथ्वी के उष्मा बजट पर वायुमंडल में ग्रीनहाउस गैसों (GHGs) की बढ़ती सांद्रता के संभावित निहितार्थ क्या हैं?

The nature green house effect due to green house gases work as show below:



The greenhouse gases allow short wavelength sun rays to pass. As Earth it at a lower temp that sun, it emits rays that have long wavelength. These are trapped by greenhouse gases to keep the

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earth warm.

The concentration of greenhouses gases such as CO_2, CH_4, N_2O are such that only the necessary amount of heat (about 34%) is ~~retained~~ reflected by the ~~earth~~ gases. ~~for~~ The same amount which is released by earth in ~~Possible implications of rising~~ different ways. ~~No~~ So, net heat capture by earth is zero.

Rising concentration

① It will lead to more heat captured by green house gases

② The net heat budget of the earth would be positive.

③ It will lead to increase in global temperature, i.e, global warming.

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④ Global warming can then have many drastic consequences
→ more forest fire
→ melting ice caps and glaciers
→ Ocean warming and increasing ocean level.

⑤ All of these will lead to change in climatic pattern, i.e, climate change leading to increase frequency of natural disaster.

The effect of increase in green house gas is already seen with 1°C rise in global temp from pre-industrial time. Paris agreement under UNFCCC has been signed to keep this rise below 2°C (best case 1.5°C)